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Assessment of the radiometric quality of TerraSAR-X and COSMO-SkyMed SAR sensors

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Abstract- The retrieval of biophysical parameters of soil and vegetation using Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) images requires radiometrically well-calibrated sensors. In this paper, the radiometric quality of TerraSAR-X (TSX) and COSMO-SkyMed (CSK) constellation (four satellites: CSK1, CSK2, CSK3, and CSK4) was assessed. The analysis of the X-band SAR signal on a forest stand showed a stable signal (with variation lower than 1 dB) over time for each of the studied sensors but a significant difference was observed between the different X-band SAR sensors. Differences between SAR's were higher in HH than in HV polarization. TSX and CSK4 showed very similar backscatter signals, with differences in the signal levels of 0.7 dB in HH and 1.2 dB in HV. The CSK3 signal was observed to be lower than those from both TSX and CSK4 of about 1.8 dB and 1.1 dB in HH against 3.1 dB and 1.9 dB in HV, respectively. Moreover, CSK2 and CSK1 which showed similar backscatter signals (within 0.6 dB in HH and 1.4 dB in HV) had signal levels lower than that from TSX of 2.5-3 dB in HH and 4.5-5 dB in HV (for about 29° incidence angle). These results suggest that, if we assume that the studied forest is a stable zone, the calibration constants of some of the studied SAR should be refined. Without additional correction, it is not possible to use jointly the different current X-band SAR for estimating the biophysical parameters of soil or vegetation for example.

Index Terms— Synthetic Aperture Radar, X-band, TerraSAR-X, COSMO-SkyMed, radiometric quality

I. INTRODUCTION

Spaceborne remote sensing is of vital importance for retrieving environmental parameters. Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) sensors enable mapping whatever the meteorological (cloudy, etc.) or temporal (day or night) conditions. Over the last decade, several SAR sensors have been launched to meet the increasing need of the scientific community for spatial data with very high spatial resolution (1 m) and short revisit interval (daily).

The German radar satellite TerraSAR-X (TSX) was launched in June 2007 for commercial and scientific applications. It carries a high frequency X-band SAR sensor (9.65 GHz) that can be operated in different imaging modes ([1]). In Spotlight imaging mode, a spatial resolution of up to 1 m can be achieved. The Stripmap mode (SM) allows acquisitions with up to 3 m resolution. In the ScanSAR mode, a spatial resolution of up to 18 m is achieved. Imaging is possible in single or dual-polarization (HH, VV, HH/VV, HH/HV, or VV/VH) and the nominal revisit period is of 11 days. The absolute and relative radiometric accuracies determined during the commissioning phase of TerraSAR-X and confirmed by the recalibration campaigns are of 0.6 dB and 0.3 dB, respectively ([1],[2]).

The second X-band SAR system is the COSMO-SkyMed (CSK) constellation (9.6 GHz), developed in cooperation between the Italian Space Agency (ASI) and the Italian

Defense Ministry. It is composed of four radar satellites (CSK1, CSK2, CSK3, CSK4). The first satellite in the constellation was launched in June 2007 and the fourth satellite in November 2010. The CSK SAR has three imaging modes ([3]): Spotlight, Stripmap, and Scansar. Spotlight allowing images with spatial resolution equal to 1 m (HH or VV). The Stripmap Himage (HI) and Pingpong (PP) modes provide spatial resolutions between 3 m (HH, HV, VH or VV) and 15 m (HH/VV, HH/HV, or VV/VH). Finally, the Scansar modes achieves medium (30 m) to coarse (100 m) spatial resolution (one polarization selectable among HH, HV, VH and VV). The CSK can operate with right and left looking imaging capabilities and a revisit time of few hours (lower than 12 hours). For CSK, a radiometric accuracy better than 1 dB and a radiometric stability better than 0.5 dB are expected ([4]).

Given its high resolution, the CSK constellation opened new opportunities for the operational monitoring of the biophysical soil and vegetation parameters. However, good absolute radiometric accuracy of the data is necessary in order to correctly tie in the radar signal with the biophysical parameters, since signal inversion procedures require precise and radiometrically well-calibrated data. Moreover, it is necessary that all of the SAR sensors operating with the same X-band radar wavelength (CSK and TSX) give approximately (for the same target) the same backscattering coefficient in order to ensure consistency between the different SAR

databases. It is for this reason that the absolute and relative radiometric precisions of SAR data is of major importance in radar signal inversion processes. For numerous applications, even a modest error of the radar signal could have a harmful influence on the estimation of biophysical parameters. For example, an error on the radar signal of 1 dB in the X-band would lead to an uncertainty in the estimation of the soil moisture of approximately 2-3% because the sensitivity of the radar signal in the X-band to soil moisture was found between 0.3 and 0.4 dB/[cm³/cm³] (e.g. [5],[6]).

The main objective of this paper is to analyze the radiometric quality of X-band SAR data currently accessible by the four CSK and two TerraSAR-X satellites. This study addresses questions regarding the radiometric accuracy of current X-band SARs, CSK and TSX sensors: (i) is the radiometry of each X-band SAR sensor used in this study stable over time? (ii) do the various X-band SAR sensors studied have the same backscattering coefficient for a stable target imaged with the same geometry? (iii) do the four CSK SAR's have the same backscattering coefficient for a same invariant target? These questions are investigated for TerraSAR-X images acquired in Stripmap mode and CSK images acquired in Stripmap Pingpong mode, for HH and HV polarizations, and for radar incidence angle near 30°. The radar signals calculated from a series of TerraSAR-X, CSK1, CSK2, CSK3 and CSK4 images are compared, on the assumed common basis of a reference stable target: a forest stand. This paper explores the possibility of using X-band SAR multi-sensors for assessing biophysical parameters at a high temporal resolution.

Some of the images used were acquired simultaneously by the various sensors, with the same instrumental parameters (incidence and polarization), which facilitates the inter-comparison of the five SAR sensors. Section II introduces the dataset. In section III, an inter-comparison between the SARs is presented and the results are discussed. A summary of the results is provided in the last section (IV).

II. DATASETS DESCRIPTION

A. SAR images

This study was based on 9 TerraSAR-X images in Stripmap mode and 16 COSMO-SkyMed images in Stripmap Pingpong mode (6 CSK1, 4 CSK2, 1 CSK3, and 5 CSK4). The analyzed SAR images were acquired between 19 April and 16 October 2013 with incidence angle between 28° and 33°, and both the HH and HV polarizations. The characteristics of TSX and CSK image are summarized in Table 1.

Images were acquired over the study area called "Domaine du Merle" located in the South-East of France (flat area, centered at 43.64° N, 5.01° E, Figure 1). The study area consists mainly of agricultural lands. They include irrigated agricultural fields for hay production, natural meadows and some forest stands.

Hourly temperature and precipitation data acquired by a meteorological station installed on the study area were also available. Figure 2 shows the air temperature at SAR

acquisition dates (Fig. 2a) and the rainfall accumulation 24-hour, 48-hour, and 72-hour before SAR acquisitions (Fig. 2b).

Absolute calibration of TSX and CSK images was carried out using algorithms developed by the German Aerospace Center (DLR) and the Italian space Agency (ASI). This radiometric calibration of the SAR images enables the radar signal (a digital number) to be transformed into a back scattering coefficient (σ^0). All of the images were then georeferenced using the open source NEST (Next ESA SAR Toolbox) software, developed under a European Space Agency (ESA) contract. The root mean square error of the control points was better than one pixel (the pixel size is 3 m for TSX images and 8 m for CSK).

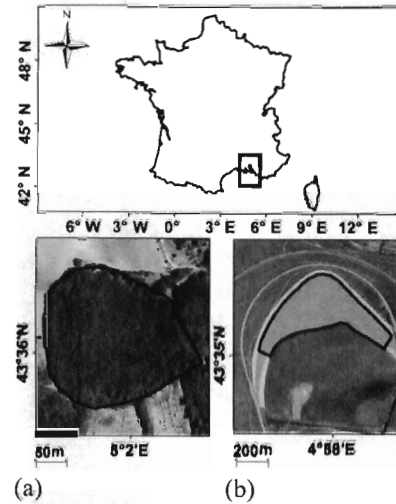


Fig. 1 Localisation of the study area ("Domaine du Merle", France). In red, Reference Forest stand (a) and Racetrack area (b).

TABLE 1
PRINCIPAL SPECIFICATIONS OF SAR IMAGES USED IN THIS STUDY. θ IS INCIDENCE ANGLE. ALL IMAGES WERE ACQUIRED IN HH AND HV POLARIZATIONS.

SENSOR	DATE DD/MM/YY	ACQUISITION TIME (UTC)	θ (°)	ORBIT
TSX	19/04/13	19:24	29.1	ASCENDING
TSX	22/04/13	07:53	32.5	DESCENDING
TSX	30/04/13	19:24	29.1	ASCENDING
TSX	14/05/13	07:53	32.5	DESCENDING
TSX	22/05/13	19:24	29.1	ASCENDING
CSK2	06/06/13	07:16	28.3	DESCENDING
CSK4	10/06/13	07:16	28.4	DESCENDING
CSK1	11/06/13	19:44	30.6	ASCENDING
CSK1	14/06/13	07:16	28.3	DESCENDING
CSK4	26/06/13	07:16	28.3	DESCENDING
TSX	08/07/13	07:53	32.5	DESCENDING
CSK2	08/07/13	07:16	28.3	DESCENDING
CSK4	12/07/13	07:16	28.3	DESCENDING
CSK1	16/07/13	07:16	28.3	DESCENDING
TSX	30/07/13	07:53	32.5	DESCENDING
CSK1	01/08/13	07:16	28.4	DESCENDING
CSK2	09/08/13	07:16	28.3	DESCENDING
TSX	18/08/13	19:25	29.1	ASCENDING
CSK3	26/08/13	07:16	28.4	DESCENDING
CSK4	29/08/13	07:16	28.3	DESCENDING
CSK1	02/09/13	07:16	28.3	DESCENDING
CSK2	10/09/13	07:16	28.3	DESCENDING
TSX	01/10/13	19:25	29.1	ASCENDING
CSK1	04/10/13	07:16	28.3	DESCENDING
CSK4	16/10/13	07:16	28.3	DESCENDING

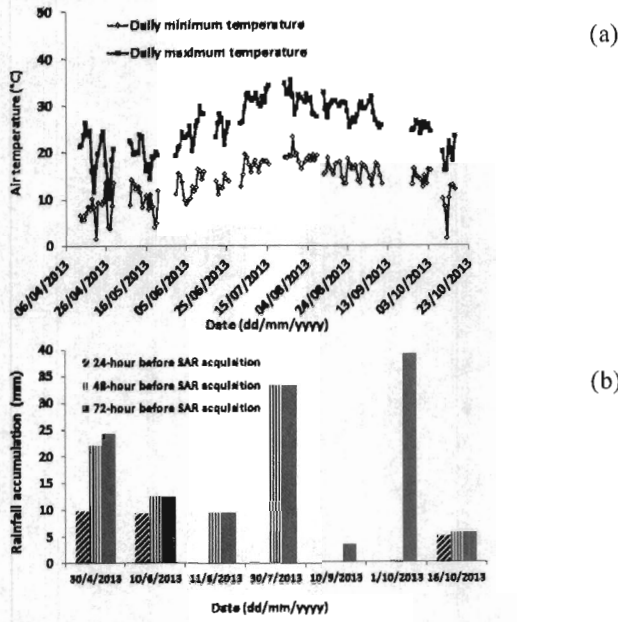


Fig. 2 Meteorological data (air temperature and rainfall accumulation 24-hour, 48-hour and 72-hour before SAR acquisitions) recorded over the study area. Only SAR acquisitions coincident with rainfall events were plotted.

Radiometric calibration of TerraSAR-X MGD (Multi Look Ground Range Detected) products was carried out using the following equation ([1]):

$$\sigma^{\circ} = K_s \cdot DN^2 \cdot \sin(\theta) - NESZ \quad (1)$$

This equation transforms the digital number of each pixel DN (amplitude of the backscattered signal) into a backscattering coefficient (σ°) corrected for background sensor noise (NESZ: Noise Equivalent Sigma Zero) on a linear scale. This calibration takes into account the radar incidence angle (θ) and the calibration constant (K_s) provided in the image data.

The NESZ must be lower than the term $K_s \cdot DN^2 \cdot \sin(\theta)$ to ensure a high signal-to-noise ratio. For our TSX images, the NESZ varies from -25.2 dB to -22.6 dB for both HH and HV polarizations ([1]). As noted in Baghdadi et al. ([7]), TSX shows large differences in NESZ between the different imaging modes. Moreover, the influence of the noise is stronger for cross-polarizations than for co-polarizations because even if the NESZ is of the same order of magnitude for cross- and co-polarizations, the term $K_s \cdot DN^2 \cdot \sin(\theta)$ is lower for cross-polarizations. Many pixels are sometimes impossible to calibrate because $K_s \cdot DN^2 \cdot \sin(\theta) < NESZ$. This problem is very frequent for TSX pixels corresponding to smooth areas (very low backscatter), such as harvested fields (Baghdadi et al. [7]).

The calibration of the CSK images is given by the following formula:

$$\sigma^{\circ} = DN^2 \cdot \frac{1}{K \cdot F^2} \cdot \sin(\theta) R_{ref}^{2 \cdot R_{exp}} \quad (2)$$

where θ is the reference incidence angle, R_{ref} is the reference slant range, R_{exp} is the reference slant range

exponent, K is the calibration constant and F is the rescaling factor. For CSK satellites, Torre et al. ([8]) reported a noise equivalent sigma zero better than the specified value of -22 dB. For the Pingpong mode at about 30° (mode of our CSK images), the NESZ varies between -22 dB and -29 dB (depends on the antenna pattern).

The backscattering coefficients are then calculated in decibels by the following formula:

$$\sigma_{dB}^{\circ} = 10 \cdot \log_{10}(\sigma^{\circ}) \quad (3)$$

This radiometric calibration makes it possible to perform a multi-temporal analysis of the different images.

The intercomparison of CSK and TSX images will be carried out using mainly one large homogeneous forest stand chosen as reference target (1.82 hectares=2093 TSX pixels and 318 CSK pixels) (Fig. 1). The forest stand is mainly constituted of closed oaks with an average height about 5 m. The choice of a forest stand was made since the absolute radiometric calibration of the SAR sensors and the evaluation of their quality is often assessed using the Amazon rain forest and transponders (e.g. [4],[9],[10]). Nevertheless, the characteristics of our forest stand can vary with the seasons (presence/absence of leaves, etc.). Thus, the analysis of the time series of the radar signal of each sensor should show whether the characteristics of the forest changed over our reference stand. In addition, a very smooth area corresponding to a large portion of the Miramas racetrack (11.9 hectares=13497 TSX pixels and 1957 CSK pixels) was selected in order to analyze the relative radiometric accuracy of X-band SAR sensors (Fig. 1).

III. DATA ANALYSIS

A. Absolute radiometric accuracy analysis

The radiometric stability of each X-band SAR sensor investigated in this study as well as the absolute radiometric accuracy were studied using the reference forest stand (Fig. 3). The mean backscattering coefficient (σ°) was calculated for our forest training stand by averaging the linear intensity values within the stand. This value was then transformed into decibels.

First, we performed a comparison between the time series of mean σ° calculated on the reference forest stand in order to analyze the radiometric stability over time of each X-band SAR. In order to explain a possible temporal variation of the radar signal over our reference forest stand, the effect of both meteorological conditions and radar incidence angle was studied. Next, an inter-comparison of the different X-band SAR sensors makes it possible to tie in any difference in the radar signal with a possible problem of calibration of the SAR systems.

All CSK1 images were acquired with radar incidence angles of about 28.3° except the image of June 11th, 2013 where the incidence angle was about 30.6° (Table 2). For all CSK1 images acquired at about 28.3° , the radar signal in both HH and HV polarizations is relatively stable on the reference forest stand with a mean backscattering coefficient σ° of -12.1

dB (standard deviation $\text{std} = 0.4$ dB) for HH polarization and -20.4 dB ($\text{std} = 0.5$ dB) for HV polarization. The CSK1 image acquired on the June 11th shows that the radar signal on the reference forest stand is weaker by approximately 1.6 dB in HH and 0.8 dB in HV. This decrease of the radar signal on the image of June 11 is due to a higher incidence angle on the June 11 image (30.6°) than on the other CSK1 images (28.3°). Moreover, all the six CSK1 images were acquired without rainfall during or just before the SAR acquisitions. The nearest rainfall concerns the June 11th, 2013 image where rain was recorded 44 hours prior to the SAR acquisition (too late to influence the radar signal) (Fig. 2b).

Concerning the CSK2 images, results shown a stable radar signal for all the four CSK2 with a mean σ° on the reference forest stand of -11.5 dB ($\text{std} = 0.2$ dB) in HH and -19.0 dB ($\text{std} = 0.3$ dB) in HV. All CSK2 images were acquired with an incidence angle of 28.3° and without rainfall during or just before the SAR acquisitions (Table 2).

Only one CSK3 image was available (August, 26th). The radar signal calculated on the reference forest stand is similar for CSK1, CSK2, and CSK3 (Table 2).

The five CSK4 images available were acquired at 28.3° . For the two CSK4 images acquired on the June 10 and October 16th, rainfalls were recorded a few hours before the SAR acquisition. On the reference forest stand, the radar signal was higher of 1.2 dB in HH and of 1.6 dB in HV for the image of June 10th than for the other CSK4 images. This is due to the presence of rain water on the leaves since 9.3 mm of rain fell on the night of June 9th, just before the SAR acquisition of June 10th (7h16). This rain water on the leaves tends to increase the backscatter signal ([11]). However, the light rain recorded in the morning of October 15th (5 mm), then evaporated before the acquisition of October 16th image, has not affected the radar signal ($\sigma^\circ_{\text{HH}} = -9.7$ dB et $\sigma^\circ_{\text{HV}} = -15.9$ dB).

In conclusion, the radiometry of each of the four CSK SAR's was very stable. However, significant differences in the signal level of different CSK sensors are observed for both polarizations HH and HV (between 1.1 dB and 2.3 dB in HH, and between 1.9 dB and 3.9 dB in HV, Table 2).

Analysis of TSX images using the reference forest stand also shows that the radiometry of TSX is stable over time (Table 2). TSX images acquired at incidence angles of 32.5° shown radar signal slightly lower than that of TSX images acquired at 29.1° (Table 2). This difference in the signal, due to the difference in the incidence angle (3.4°), is of the order of 1 dB for HH and HV. The rain that fell 24 hours before the TSX acquisition of April 30th has not influenced the radar signal. Indeed, the 9.7 mm fell on April 29th between 19:00 and 23:00 were probably evaporated during the day of April 30th before the passage of TSX at about 19:00.

Finally, TSX and CSK4 have very similar backscatter signal for a same reference target (forest stand) and a same incidence angle (about 29°). CSK3 is lower than both TSX and CSK4 of about 2 dB and 1 dB in HH, respectively (3 dB and 2 dB in HV). CSK2 and CSK1 which have similar backscatter signal (at 1 dB), have signal level lower than TSX

of about 2.5-3 dB in HH for about 29° (4.5-5 dB in HV).

Pettinato et al. [12] recently compared CSK and TSX images in co-polarization (HH and VV). For reference forest stands, high differences were observed between TSX in Stripmap mode and CSK2 in Stripmap Pingpong mode (TSX is higher of about 5 dB). They also reported that CSK2 signal in PP mode is lower than and the CSK2 signal in PP Stripmap Himage mode (of about 4 dB). Moreover, the three sensors CSK1, CSK2, CSK3 all in HI mode and TSX in SM mode shown similar radar signal to about 1 dB.

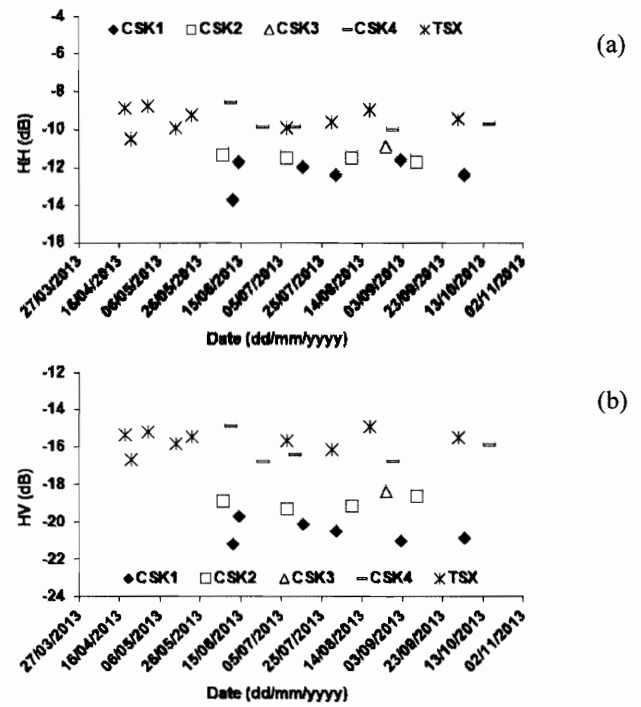


Fig. 3 Behaviour of COSMO-SkyMed and TerraSAR-X signals on a forest training stand. (a): HH and (b): HV

TABLE 2
RADAR SIGNAL OF DIFFERENT X-BAND SAR OVER THE REFERENCE FOREST STAND. ND: NO DETERMINED (ONE IMAGE AVAILABLE). STATISTICS WERE CALCULATED FOR IMAGES WITHOUT RAINS.

SENSOR	INCIDENCE ANGLE ($^\circ$)	HH MEAN \pm STD (DB)	HV MEAN \pm STD (DB)
CSK1	28.3	-12.1 \pm 0.4	-20.4 \pm 0.5
CSK2	28.3	-11.5 \pm 0.2	-19.0 \pm 0.3
CSK3	28.4	-10.9 \pm ND	-18.4 \pm ND
CSK4	28.3	-9.8 \pm 0.1	-16.5 \pm 0.4
TSX	29.1	-9.1 \pm 0.3	-15.3 \pm 0.2
TSX	32.5	-10.0 \pm 0.4	-16.1 \pm 0.4

B. Relative radiometric accuracy analysis

The relative radiometric accuracy of X-band SARs was investigated in using the difference between the mean σ° of the reference forest stand and the mean σ° of the reference racetrack area for both HH and HV polarizations (Table 3).

Results have shown that the difference between $\sigma^\circ_{\text{Forest}}$ and $\sigma^\circ_{\text{Racetrack}}$ (Δ) is similar for HH (between 6.0 and 7.8 dB), with the highest Δ -value for CSK1 (7.8 dB) and the smallest Δ -value for TSX (6.0 dB). For HV, Δ -values were similar of about de 10.5 dB for all CSK satellites. Lower Δ -values were

observed for TSX in HV (5.4 dB). The high difference observed for HV between Δ of CSK satellites (10.5 dB) and Δ of TSX satellite (5.4 dB) is due to a much lower signal for CSK than for TSX on very smooth areas ($\sigma^{\circ}_{\text{Racetrack}}$ reaches about -31.5 dB for CSK and -20.7 dB for TSX). However, the difference between TSX signal and CSK signal is less for the reference forest stand (HV reaches -20.6 dB for CSK and -15.6 dB for TSX). The NESZ for TSX and CSK are respectively of the order of -25 and -29 dB ([1],[8]), therefore, the backscatter signals measured over the racetrack are dominated by the noise signal.

The radar signal for CSK1 shows lower values than NESZ for very smooth areas (about -31.5 dB while NESZ is about -29 dB according to [8]). Furthermore, the measurements over the forest stand are also significantly lower than the ones obtained with the other CSK. This suggests that the calibration factor for CSK1 is probably underestimated by about 2.5 dB.

TABLE 3

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RADAR SIGNAL OF FOREST STAND AND SIGNAL RADAR OF RACETRACK AREA. ND: NO DETERMINED. STATISTICS WERE CALCULATED FOR IMAGES WITHOUT RAINS.

SENSOR	INCIDENCE ANGLE (°)	HH MEAN \pm STD (DB)	HV MEAN \pm STD (DB)
CSK1	28.3	7.8 \pm 0.5	11.0 \pm 0.8
CSK2	28.3	6.7 \pm 0.3	9.1 \pm 0.5
CSK3	28.4	6.8 \pm ND	10.9 \pm ND
CSK4	28.3	6.8 \pm 0.3	10.1 \pm 0.4
TSX	29.1	6.0 \pm 0.2	5.4 \pm 0.2

IV. CONCLUSION

In order to investigate the possibility of combining data from the current X-band SAR for various applications, the radiometric quality of the CSK constellation (four satellites) and TSX was performed using a large reference forest stand. Analysis of images acquired by CSK and TSX sensors has shown that the backscatter radar signal of each SAR was stable over time. However, significant differences in the signal level between the different sensors were observed. Results showed that the backscattering coefficient is higher for TSX (SM mode) than for CSK sensors (PP mode).

In comparison to the TSX signal over our reference forest stand (incidence angle about 29°), the CSK signals were 0.7 to 3 dB lower in HH and 1.2 to 5.1 dB in HV, according to the CSK satellite. For smooth areas, the difference between TSX CSK reaches 5 dB in HH and is higher than 10 dB in HV.

The high difference observed for HV between Δ of CSK satellites (10.5 dB) and Δ of TSX satellite (5.4 dB) is due to a much lower signal for CSK than for TSX on very smooth areas ($\sigma^{\circ}_{\text{Racetrack}}$ reaches about -31.5 dB for CSK and -20.7 dB for TSX). However, the difference between CSK signal and TSX signal is less for the reference forest stand (HV reaches -20.6 dB for CSK and -15.6 dB for TSX).

As the incidence angle is approximately the same for majority of images, only the meteorological factors were investigated. Meteorological conditions were stable and the characteristics of the reference forest stand remained unchanged. The difference in the signal level between the

different satellites is probably due to the calibration coefficients of some studied SAR. Consequently, it is necessary to perform a re-calibration some of the X-band SAR to obtain absolute well-calibrated SAR data, essential to the estimation of biophysical parameters.

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